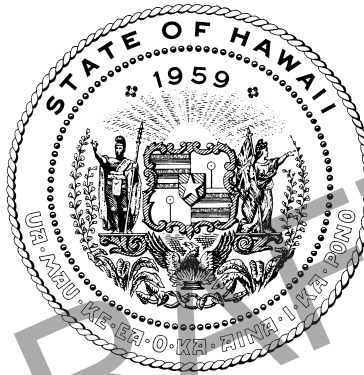


REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 2010

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



Prepared by

THE STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

In response to Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawaii
November 2009

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

PURPOSE

This report complies with §195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and covers specific topics relating to the Forest Stewardship Program (Program) within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department). Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1993, established a dedicated funding source as a percentage of annual Conveyance Tax revenues that are deposited into the Natural Area Reserve Fund. This report includes actions taken during the period July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009 as required to implement the statutory provisions of the Program.

BACKGROUND

The Program became effective in July 1991 through Act 327 of the 1991 State Legislature. The Act authorized the Department to provide state funds to financially assist private landowners to manage, protect, and restore important natural forest resources on their forested and formerly forested properties. The Program enables private landowners to restore, conserve and actively manage important forest resources throughout Hawaii that provide vital public and private socioeconomic and environmental benefits and services. Private landowners own approximately one half of Hawaii's remaining forested areas. By establishing and maintaining this Program, the State recognizes that public-private partnerships are essential to the present and future conservation and health of our valued forest resources and Hawaii's natural environment as a whole. With the demise of Hawaii's primary agricultural industries, sugar and pineapple, the Program has and continues to encourage native resource conservation in these formally agricultural areas. It also serves to stimulate investment in forestry as a promising, economically viable land-use alternative that will supply a small but developing hardwood timber industry.

The primary goals of this program are: watershed protection, conservation, high-value timber plantations, threatened and endangered species recovery, environmental education, and restoration of formerly fallow and/or degraded agricultural lands. To date 19,315 acres have approved Forest Stewardship Management Plans and are being managed as a result of this program, including a total of 36 landowners (7 receiving financial assistance, 24 in the maintenance period of their project, 1 terminated contract, and 4 awaiting contract approval). The majority of landowners who are enrolled would not have been able to pursue their innovative land-use objectives without the technical and financial assistance that has been offered to them through this Program. There are 4 landowners in the process of developing long-term management plans that once included into the Program, will add an additional 15,185 acres (Appendix 1).

The success of the Program is due largely to its ability to: 1) include of a wide variety of ecosystems, 2) address many different forest management issues, 3) and has no maximum and size and a minimum of 5 acres eligible for this Program. This Program is one of the few in the State that has management areas ranging in sizes from approximately 5 to 8,500 acres. Equally

as diverse are the management objectives, which generally range from conservation of native habitats, high-value timber production, agroforestry crop production, watershed restoration, and finally educational and recreational opportunities. This Program is also ideal as a match for various Federal landowner assistance programs, making the overall incentives for landowners to engage in restoration or conservation very enticing.

The thousands of acres of forest cover being established and/or maintained through the Program, largely on formerly degraded pastures or sugarcane lands, serve to enrich soils; reduce erosion; restore and protect important watersheds; and provide habitats for many important species. Landowners who are producing high-value timber for the local industry are also making a valuable contribution to the development of Hawaii's forest industry, creating jobs, perpetuating cultural practices and supporting a more diversified economy. All of the Forest Stewardship projects are in some way contributing to the overall health and productivity of Hawaii's forests as well as enhancing ecosystem services and economic potential.

PLANNING and MANAGEMENT

The Department continues to identify ways to more effectively address landowner and state needs while maintaining accountability and furthering the overall long-term objectives of the Program. The Program's "Five Year Plan", available on the Department's web page at www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/forestry/fsp, outlines strategies for expanding the Program's environmental and economic impacts, while increasing landowner participation. The Department intends to dovetail a new review of the "Five Year Plan" with the Statewide Assessment of Forest Conditions and Resources Strategy (SWARS), detailed below.

The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee (Committee) reviews all landowner proposals and management plans submitted to the Program, and recommends those that are eligible and worthy of assistance, to the Board of Land and Natural Resources (Board). This Committee also oversees the Federal Forest Legacy Program. More information on the Forest Legacy Program can be found at www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/forestry/hflp. The Committee has also been directed by the 2008 Farm Bill to oversee, review and provide input on the Hawaii SWARS, which is mandatory for all States and US Affiliated Territories to complete and submit to the Secretary of Agriculture by June 18, 2010. After this date, all former US Forest Service Program plans, including Forest Stewardship, Forest Legacy and Urban & Community Forestry program guidance plans will be subsumed into the SWARS. Equally important, in the SWARS are the States possible eligibility for future funding provided through the establishment of new programs outlined in the 2008 Farm Bill. More about SWARS and the implications it could have on funding in the future in Hawaii can be found at www.hawaii.stateassessment.info.

Under the Program, all successful State Forest Stewardship applicants enter into formal contract agreements with the Board for a term of no less than 10 years. Contract agreements clearly define applicant responsibilities and provide mechanisms to ensure applicant accountability. All landowner participants must commit and follow practices described in their Forest Stewardship Management Plan, which are in compliance with the Department's Best Management Practices (BMPs) when preparing project sites for planting and harvesting any trees that are planted with

program assistance. If commercial timber production or large scale fencing projects are a management objective, participants must also, in adherence with Chapter 343, HRS, prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or other State and County compliance as appropriate. The Program also follows the State Procurement Law by publishing advertisements for funding and legal notices "Request for Proposals" annually, and keeps an announcement on the State Procurement Website (www2.hawaii.gov/bidapps/ShowBids.cfm?Isle=O) as well as the Department's hosted Program website (www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/forestry/fsp).

Landowners receive cost-share payments as reimbursements only after they complete and report on specific management practices as described in their approved management plans. Once such practices have been confirmed by Department staff, reimbursements are provided. Landowners are required to submit written reports with all related cost documented and completion of project components provided to the Department's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) every year to six months for the entirety of their project. All projects are periodically assessed, monitored and audited by DOFAW staff for adherence to approved budgets, program guidelines and approved management plan specifications. Occasionally, management plans and their associated contract agreements are amended to allow for unforeseen delays in the progress of the management plan or in order to adapt to damage to resources due to prolonged drought, flooding and/or large storms. DOFAW is always available for technical and programmatic guidance as needed.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/OUTREACH

The Department has continued to address Program goals and assist applicants with Forest Stewardship Management Plan development and implementation. The Program has also continued to educate the public with regards to the important environmental and economic benefits and ecosystem services that our forest resources provide, when responsibly managed.

The Department continues to work successfully with other federal, state, and county agencies on all major islands to deliver assistance and information to landowners. The Program has distributed several hundred handbooks, fact-sheets and brochures to landowners and government agencies on all islands. The Department also contributes Program news updates to relevant agency and organizational newsletters, as well as periodic press releases to further educate partners and inform potentially interested landowners. The Program will continue to be advertised to reach landowners with various stewardship objectives on all islands. Additionally, the Department along with partners have worked to update the description of most landowner assistance programs available in the State (Federal, State, and County), as well as the benefits each provides (Appendix 2). This information allows private landowners to investigate all program possibilities, and often utilize more than one program at a time (maximizing the potential for match fund requirements).

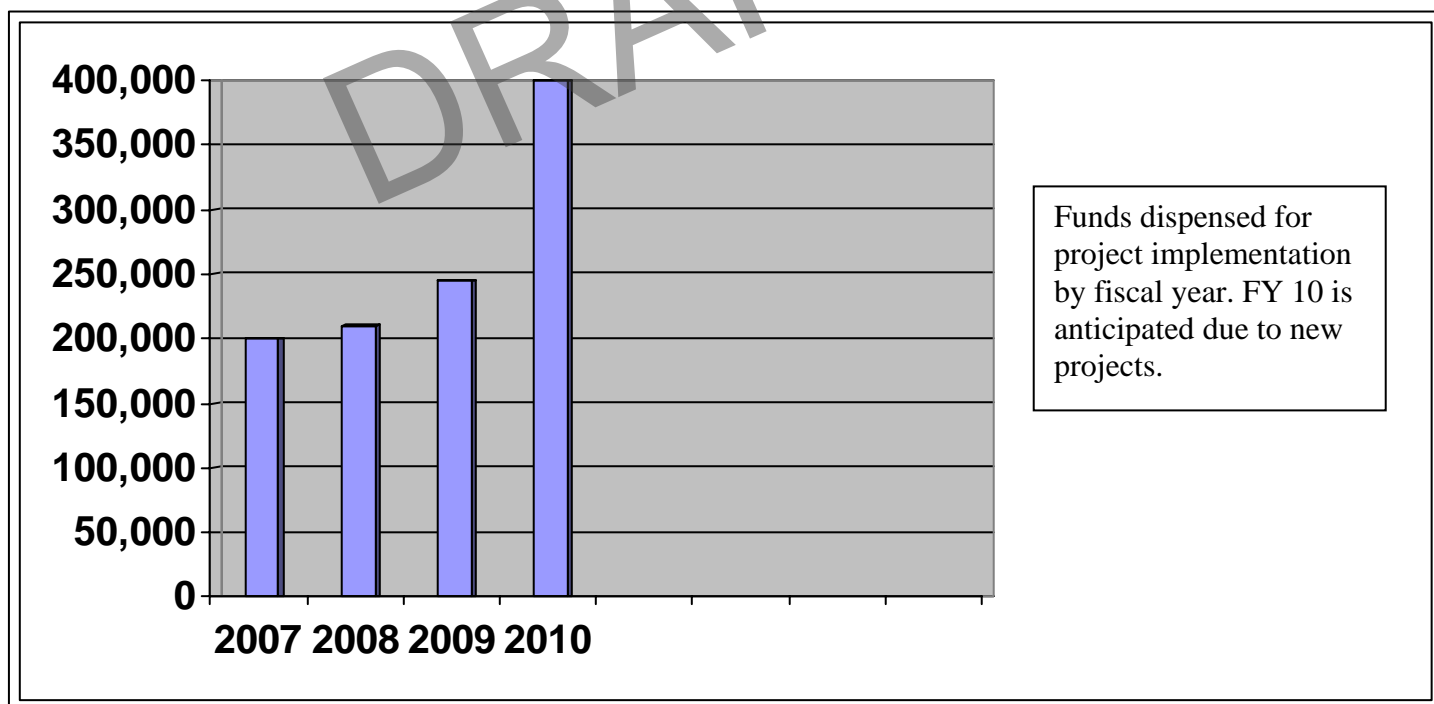
The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Handbook (Handbook) is updated at least every five years (last updated in October 2006) and provides information about program eligibility; enrollment and fiscal procedures; management plan requirements and specifications; practice criteria for cost-share assistance; practice specification guidelines; and accomplishment and reporting

requirements. The Handbook and other Forest Stewardship information are available online on the Department's web page at www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw/forestry/fsp. This site has current stewardship project information with photos; stewardship application procedures; the Five-Year Plan, Annual Reports; frequently asked questions (FAQs) about the Program; links to complementary programs managed by DOFAW and other local agencies; and other relevant information. This site was recently upgraded so that it could be incorporated with DLNR's webpage.

ACTIONS

There are currently 19,623 acres of private forestland in Hawaii that are being successfully managed for a variety of private and public forest products and benefits as a result of this Program. To date, the Department has entered into formal Forest Stewardship contract agreements with 32 landowners on the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, and Hawaii with four new clients 'in progress' of contract approval. See Appendix 1 for a concise listing of the history of all Forest Stewardship projects.

The following table illustrates landowner demands for the Program, and the corresponding funds supporting these demands since the Program's establishment. For the forthcoming fiscal year, Program funding assistance is anticipated at \$400,000, which includes the initiation of three of the four 'in progress' contract agreements.



Landowners may experience difficulty following their management plan schedules and spending the funds designated for these practices due to temporary financial hardship, health problems, drought or heavy rain conditions, or other unexpected events. These slow production years are

often balanced by good years during which projects progress more rapidly than planned. Although most Forest Stewardship contracts formally terminate after 10 to 30 years, the benefits of the management made possible through the Program will continue to accrue for decades.

Most projects have been very successful during this fiscal year period, including the completion of the Mendes Forest Stewardship project, a restoration effort on degraded agriculture land in central Molokai. This project is converting degraded pastureland currently covered with highly invasive grasses, to a native dryland forest using new techniques including cloth windbreaks. The Mendes constructed several windbreak totalling over 600 feet and 500 native trees. The wind has previously inhibited the growth of native plants due to high winds and low amounts of water. This project will continue to grow, serve as an educational example of restoration, and be protected under the maintenance portion of their contract agreement. Additionally, two new projects were started under the Program including the Honolua Wao Kele and the Conant Forest Stewardship project. The Honolua Wao Kele project is managed by Maui Land and Pineapple Company and seeks to restore a fallow pineapple field in West Maui; initiatives under this project will provide information on how to effectively and efficiently convert fallow lands to a native community. The Conant Forest Stewardship project protects an intact native ecosystem in Volcano from feral ungulate degradation, and will supplement the area with rare native species. This project is frequently highlighted by numerous educational and outreach events in the area. Additional projects approved for funding by the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee include restoration of a rare dryland forest outside of Waikaloa Village; native forest restoration and cultural education in Haiku Valley, Kaneohe; and native and exotic timber exploration along the Hamakua Coast.

As a result of continued public support and interest, DOFAW conducted Landowner Assistance Workshops on Kauai and Molokai. These workshops are designed to attract all eligible landowners who may not otherwise know about or understand the Forest Stewardship Program and others similar to it. The workshop on Kauai was held October 9, 2008 and Molokai on April 3, 2009. Five other workshops of this nature have been conducted by DOFAW staff on O'ahu and Hilo in 2006; Kona, Hawai'i in 2007; and Hilo and Maui in 2008.

NEW PROGRAMS ASSOCIATED WITH FOREST STEWARDSHIP

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

As an initiative of the Forest Stewardship Program to expand the available assistance to landowners for restoration of degraded agricultural lands and restoration of native habitats, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ed Schafer and the State of Hawaii Governor Linda Lingle authorized the Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on January 15, 2009. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has agreed to partner with the State to administer Hawaii CREP for 15,000 acres across Maui, Hawaii, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai, and Oahu. The Hawaii CREP aims to provide farmers and ranchers with a sound financial package for conservation and enhancement of the natural resources of Hawaii.

The Hawaii CREP is a twenty year incentive program that invites landowners and lease holders to enact watershed conservation practices on their land that will contribute toward achieving the

State's identified watershed goals of enhancing stream water quality; reducing coral reef degradation and enhancing near shore coastal waters; increasing groundwater recharge; restoring native, threatened and endangered species habitat; and controlling the spread of invasive species in upland areas. Participants receive financial assistance from USDA for installing conservation practices on their land that include an annual rental payment, cost-share reimbursement, and additional incentive payments contributed from federal partners. To further promote Hawaii CREP, the State will provide participants with an additional annual rental payment, funds for conservation easement purchase, and/or cost-share reimbursement for specific practices that are either strongly encouraged or highly expensive to the landowner.

The State's commitment to the USDA for the program is to provide twenty percent of the total program cost; ten percent of which is paid directly to landowners (as detailed above) and ten percent that can be met by an in-kind contribution by the State. During the 2006 Regular Legislative Session, the Hawaii Legislature approved an increase in base funding for the Forest Stewardship Special Fund to support the ten percent match payable to landowners for the Hawaii CREP in the amount of \$250,000 annually. Funding for this special fund is authorized by H.R.S. §195F-4 and supported by conveyance tax revenue to financially assist landowners in managing, protecting, and restoring important natural resources in Hawaii's forested and formerly forested lands. The in-kind contribution portion will be contributed through current efforts by the Department, other State agencies, and partners that contribute to the Hawaii CREP goals through management activities, monitoring efforts, and/or administration of the program. USDA has estimated that \$53 million will be contributed to Hawaii CREP from federal sources, most of which will be spent during the first 5 years of the program implementation. The State required match will be contributed annually over the twenty year length of the program estimated at \$6.7 million available to landowners enrolled in Hawaii CREP, and \$6.7 million of in-kind management work on public resources. From April 2009 (date of announced sign-up) to date, 20 landowners or approximately 1300 acres have expressed interest in this program and are currently working on completing their contract agreement.

Spatial Analysis Program

The Spatial Analysis Program (SAP) is a USDA Forest Service funded program that enabled DOFAW to conduct an analysis of Forest Stewardship potential across the state. More information about this program and the results from this analysis can be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/na/sap/products/hi.shtml>. Ronald Cannarella, the principle technician who conducted this analysis stated, *"SAP has provided the Department of Land and Natural Resources/Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) a unique opportunity to collect and adapt disparate data sources into a cohesive data set for doing land suitability analysis. DOFAW is undertaking a review of their internal land management guidelines based on the methodology developed by SAP. We will commence the development of our State Assessment as required in the 2008 Farm Bill, again basing our methodology on SAP. DOFAW staff are being trained in the use of ArcGIS and the Spatial Analyst extension so that they can utilize the models created during our SAP."* The SAP will be included in the SWARS and is being explored as an evaluation tool for new landowners interested in the Program.

PROGRAM CONSTRAINTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND/OR CHANGES

A. Changes in Program Administration:

1. With the addition of new Forest Stewardship clients, the Department of Attorney General's Office recommended that the Department update the Forest Stewardship Agreement format to reflect changes in current requirements for State contracts. The Board approved this new format on December 12, 2008, and it is being used for new Forest Stewardship Agreements.
2. Due largely to the success of the landowner assistance workshops, the Department is being approached by increasing numbers of landowners interested in conservation, restoration, or timber production on their land. In order to ensure that the program is getting the highest quality projects and to affectively administer State funds, especially over these next few years of decreased funding, the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee is currently evaluating ranking criteria for review of all submitted proposals and management plans. Applications to date have been evaluated on an individual project basis; approving only the projects that are sound based on individual merits. This process has provided for a number of successful projects however, with an increasing demand and limited funding a new evaluation technique is needed. A new evaluation process will incorporate the use of the Spatial Analysis Project (SAP) as described above. The Committee has recommended that the Program fund the projects and management plans that have already been approved, but will use a new evaluation process for any new Program projects.
3. Due to a number of Committee members resignation, the Program advertised and selected three new Committee members representing the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, a non-profit conservation organization, and a Watershed Partnership. Additionally, the Committee developed and adopted guidelines that establishes protocols for recruitment of new members; sets member term lengths; member authority and responsibilities; officers and elections; termination procedures; and attendance.

B. Recommended Changes for Fiscal Year 2010:

1. Hawaii Administrative Rules Title 13-109-8(c)(3), associated with the Program, does not currently allow federal funds (received by the same private landowner engaged in similar and/or related natural resource management goals) to be used as a match for State Forest Stewardship Program dollars. Program participants who are energetic and seek support from other programs should be benefited by their efforts and be allowed to match federal and state dollars. Other state programs (e.g. Natural Area Partnership Program) currently allow the utilization of federal funds as a match for state dollars. A rule change is needed to allow state funded programs to utilize federal funds as a match when programs are identical in goals, yet do not overlap in specific practices.
2. Under the 2008 Federal Farm Bill, Forest Stewardship management plans are now eligible to receive federal cost-share funding under the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) administered by USDA's NRCS. The EQIP program promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible national goals and offers financial and technical assistance to eligible participants with installation or implementation of management practices on eligible agricultural land, including non-industrial private forest lands. Forest land enrollment under EQIP to date has been under utilized and under represented nationally. To further expand this program to forest lands,

EQIP may now except State approved Forest Stewardship management plans as a supplement to NRCS's conservation planning process. The inclusion of the plans by NRCS allows USDA planners to expand EQIP quickly to available forest landowners and includes the State's forestry expertise into well developed projects. In order to use the Forest Stewardship management plan for EQIP, a number of items need to be consistent across the Forest Stewardship management plans and the NRCS contract format (ie: definitions, terminology, and mapping among others). The Department and NRCS have been actively working towards drafting a Forest Stewardship/ NRCS template that will include all the necessary information for both programs. This draft template will be used for landowners interested in accessing either the State funded Forest Stewardship Program or NRCS' EQIP. Once the template is completed, the Department and NRCS will join in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the use of these two programs. This is an excellent opportunity to work with our federal partners to restore and manage important natural resources on private lands. The execution of the template and MOU is expected with the next year.

DRAFT

State Forest Stewardship Projects
With Active State Contracts

	Name of Project/ Landowner	Date Enrolled	State Total	Funded to Date	Match to Date	Location	Size (Acres)	Management Practices
1	Lanaihale Reforestation/ Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC	May-01	\$750,000	\$533,919	\$664,938	Lanaihale, Lanai	3,588	Native forest and watershed restoration
2	Ku 'Ohi'a Laka/ Brezinsky	Jun-01	\$54,145	\$43,341	\$97,064	Kopu Farm Lots Mountain View, HI	39	Native forest restoration and educational trails
3	Ookala Community Forest/ Laupahoehoe Train Museum	Sep-02	\$75,354	\$63,698	\$79,852	Laupahoehoe, Big Island	13	Community demonstration of high quality timber species
4	Ola Honua Forest Mgmt/ Neaulani Inc.	Aug-05	\$532,991	\$65,397	\$153,224	East Maui - Hana	172	Native Forest Restoration, watershed protection, timber production
5	Ho'oulu 'Aina/ Kokua Kalihi Valley	Feb-08	\$355,520	\$124,744	\$179,151	Kalihi Valley, Oahu	30	Nature Park & native spp. restoration, stream buffer & restoration, cultural artifact protection & education
6	Honolua Wao Kele/ Maui Land & Pineapple	Nov-08	\$371,880	\$29,576	\$46,608	West Maui	30	Conversion of degraded ag land to native forest, upland erosion control
7	Conant	Feb-09	\$6,833	\$6,426	\$7,553	Volcano, Big Island	7	Native forest restoration, pig control
8	Waikaloa Dry Forest Recovery WVOC	*Aug-09	\$465,382	0	0	Waikaloa Village, Big Island	275	Dryland forest restoration, endangered spp protection, fire control, education
9	Hui Ku Maoli Ola/ Schirman	*Dec-09	\$408,150	0	0	Windward Oahu	30	Native restoration, education, & cultural artifact protection
10	Ahu Lani Sanctuary/ Lindelow	*Dec-09	\$86,200	0	0	Hamakua, Big Island	24	Native forest restoration and timber production research
11	Kealakekua Heritage Ranch	*June -10	\$750,000	0	0	Kealakekua, Big Island	8,544	Native reforestation, timber production, silvopastural, habitat improvement, education and trails

* waiting contract approval

PROJECT TOTALS

State Total	Paid to date	Match to date
\$3,856,455	\$867,101	\$1,228,390

Total Acres
12,752

State Forest Stewardship Projects
In Project Maintenance Period

	Name of Project/Landowner	Date Enrolled	Total Funded	Landowner Match	Location	Size (Acres)	Management Practices
1	Hawaii Rainforest Sanctuary/Bezona	Mar-02	\$27,436	\$34,863	Kailua-Kona, Hawaii	62	Native forest restoration & educational trail system
2	Green & Russo	Jan-02	\$25,647	\$32,054	Papaaloa, (Hamakua Coast)	17	High-value hardwood production
3	Dougherty	Jul-01	\$9,006	\$9,109	Ninole, Hawaii (Hamakua Coast)	17	Native forest restoration & silvopasture
4	Linda & Michael Larish	May-01	\$11,166	\$11,788	Kurtistown, Hawaii (Puna)	20	High-value hardwood production
5	Hamakua Hardwoods/Giardina	May-01	\$25,359	\$25,359	Papaaloa (Hamakua Coast)	17	High-value hardwood production
6	Kainalu Ranch/Dunbar	Jan-01	\$241,707	\$307,653	Kainalu Ahupuaa, East Molokai	141	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
7	Walter & Kathy Mendes	Feb-00	\$19,538	\$21,134	Hoolehua, Molokai (N central)	18	Native dryland forest restoration & traditional Hawaiian forest products
8	Allan Batesole	Feb-00	\$15,018	\$24,932	Anahola, Kauai	7	High-value hardwood production & understory crops
9	H&G Koa Enterprises, Inc./Hill	Jun-98	\$33,193	\$39,444	Paauilo, Hawaii (Hamakua Coast)	14	Acacia koa timber production
10	Kapaka Road Partnership	Mar-98	\$41,720	\$54,384	Princeville, Hanalei, Kauai	25	High-value hardwood production & integrated with house lot development
11	Hawaiian Mahogany, Inc./Cowern	Jan-98	\$698,237	\$1,204,183	Koloa, Kauai	954	High-value hardwood production
12	Maikai Ranch/Twigg-Smith	Jul-96	\$7,531	\$8,493	Holualoa, Hawaii	321	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
13	Umikoa Ranch/Matsuura	Feb-96	\$433,373	\$866,750	Kaala, Hawaii (upper Hamakua)	850	Acacia koa timber production & native forest/habitat restoration
14	Jack Zimmerman	Jul-95	\$43,203	\$46,170	Honoka'a, Hawaii (Hamakua Coast)	42	Silvopasture/agroforestry
15	Mark Kimball	Dec-95	\$83,417	\$92,794	Holualoa, Hawaii	156	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
16	Sam & Tanya Paltin	May-94	\$6,407	\$6,407	Wood Valley, HI (Kau District)	12	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
17	Kalopi Reforestation/Hancock	May-94	\$38,020	\$38,020	Kawaihae Uka (North Kohala)	65	Native forest restoration & silvopasture
18	Rex Provisor	Mar-94	\$31,185	\$35,615	Papa Area, Hawaii (South Kona)	18	Native forest restoration & education trails
19	Stephen Oldfather	Dec-93	\$4,767	\$4,767	Kahauhuna North Hilo, Hawaii	15	High-value hardwood production
20	Michael & Kili Matsui	Aug-93	\$5,935	\$5,923	Wood Valley (Kau District)	40	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
21	Wood Valley Community	Jul-93	\$21,550	\$21,550	Wood Valley, HI (Kau District)	34	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
22	Molokai Ranch	Jul-92	\$75,723	\$75,723	Puu Nana, Molokai (south west)	425	Watershed restoration & erosion control
23	Kaloko Mauka Cloud Forest	1990	\$87,500	\$128,450	Kaloko Mauka, Kona District	95	Native forest restoration
24	W.H. Shipman Nene	1990	\$10,000	\$10,000	South Hilo, Hawaii	50	Nene habitat restoration
Stewardship Totals			Total Funded \$1,996,638	Total Match \$3,105,565	Total Acres 3,415		

State Forest Stewardship Projects

Other Agreements

Terminated							
Name of Project/Landowner		Date Enrolled	Contract Total	Total Funded	Landowner Match	Location	Size (Acres) Management Practices
1	Honouliuli Preserve/ The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii	Oct-02	\$670,951	\$152,325	\$214,149	Waianae Mountains O'ahu	3,692 Native forest/habitat restoration

\$130,000 reimbursed to State

Plans Developing					
Name of Project/Landowner		State Total	Location	(Acres)	Practices
1	Silversword Foundation / Kamehameha Schools	\$750,000	South Kona, BI	11,000	Protect & restore native habitat for the Palila - fence, construction, invasive spp control
2	Mary Ellen Houston	\$50,000	Kauai	8	Small woodlot, invasive. spp removal, restoration
3	Steel & Harte	\$100,000	Hamakua	12	Small woodlot, stream bank restoration, native forest restoration
4	Monoha'a Ranch	\$400,000	Kealahakua, BI	473	Native forest restoration & silvopastural

Projects are still developing their Forest Stewardship management plans

Total	Total Acres
\$1,322,325	15,185

Total Acres Involved in the Program	35,044	*includes all (active, in process, maintenance, & terminated projects)
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Total State Funds paid under Forest Stewardship Program (to date)	\$3,016,064	* includes active, maintenance, & terminated projects
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Total Landowner Match Contributed (to date)	\$4,548,104	*includes active, maintenance, & terminated projects
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